DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

BY J. B. NEATHERY & CO.

THE CONSERVATIVE is published daily and weekly, (Sundays excepted,) at FIVE DOLLARS for one month; FIFTEEN DOLLARS for three months; and TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for six months for the daily. SIX DOLLARS for three months; TEN DOLLARS for six months to the weekly, in advance.

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

WEDNESDAY, - - - NOVEMBER 16, 1864.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[CONCLUDED.]

The developments attending the execution of the currency act of February 17th, 1864, reveal clearly that the great body of the circulation is held in moderate sums by persons of limited means, in all classes of the population. The deposits held by the banks, large as they are in the aggregate, proved to be the accumulations of individual depositors in all parts of the country. The report of the depositories appointed for funding the old notes, show that soldiers, soldiers' families, and the poor generally, have been the heaviest sufferers by the tax on the currency and its depreciation. In view of the large stake of the poorer classes of society in the currency, the responsibility of fixing the value and establishing the security of the notes, assumed the gravity of a sacred duty. The soldier, and all who are forced to the immediate use of their money, are without the chance of redress for the loss they sustain by the depreciation, whereas the capitalist has it in his power to indemnify himself, and even reap a profit by investing in public bonds.

The measures proposed may be expected to correct this inequality, and give to those who claim our sympathy a mortgage upon our future supplies for bread at fair prices, and when the war is over the country will enjoy the satisfaction of having protected its defenders from want.

If the proposed reform should be followed by a general and large decline in prices, the result would be hailed with the liveliest satisfaction, except by those whose imprudent investiments have contributed to the derangement we desire to correct. No improvement of the currency can be expected that will not be attended by an immediate decline of prices. It will, therefore, be idle to say that the reform of the currency desired, if we are willing that existing prices should be continued, and to shirk from measures that will be attended by the results indicated, is to oppose the reform of the currency. The time for hesitation is past, and one of two alternatives must be adopted. Measures should be taken, without delay, to revive confidence in the treasury notes and uphold their value, or a tax payable in specie and the notes of solvent banks be resorted to. In the most favorable light in which the notes can be regarded, the purchasing quality does not exceed one to seven or eight as compared with specie; and the bonds are even lower in value, being sold at the rate of one hundred dollars in specie. To continue such exchange, if indeed, for any length of time it were possible, would be ruinous. But my conviction is, that it is impossible, to persevere, and unless prompt and decided measures of reform are adopted, the progress of depreciation will be accelerated, and our embarrassments become insurmountable. I would, therefore, earnestly urge upon Congress the necessity of acting with dispatch, and, by the adoption of vigorous and decided measures, restore the value of the currency and avert the calamity with which we are threatened.

To remove apprehensions of our ability to bear with convenience the increased taxation recommended, it will suffice to call attention to the amount of taxes paid this year.

The total amount of taxes is estimated at	$374,188,414
But from this sum must deducted the credit given for the tax in kind and the income tax, viz:	128,787,245
Leaving as the amount of taxes actually paid,	$245,401,169
To this amount must be added the tax on treasury notes of thirty-three and a third per cent.; and as the four per cent. bonds have declined in value to $66.66 per $100, the tax in effect, included the whole sum of issues, except in so far as the bonds were used at par in the payment of taxes, viz:	
Total issue,	$797,792,000
Less estimated amount of 4 per cent. bonds receivable in payment of taxes,	89,000,000,000
	$708,792,000
$708,792,000 at thirty-three and a third per cent.,	286,264,000
Sum of taxation actually borne by the people in 1864,	461,665,169
Of this sum there was received in aid of the treasury, viz:	
Tax in kind, valued at	145,527,431
Tax paid in currency,	40,000,000
	185,527,431
It is now proposed to raise $860,000,000, which will bring into the Treasury an excess over last year of	174,472,569
	$860,000,000

whilst the sum of taxation to be met by the people will be $121,665,169 less than last year.

I would respectfully recommend that all Government bonds and stocks, and loans of every description to the government, to be declared free from taxation, except upon the income derived therefrom; and that the income tax be at the same rate and subject to the same conditions as other income taxes. The policy of this measure is obvious. Under existing laws, except in the case of the five hundred million loan and the certificates of indebtedness, the income derived from Government securities is nearly all taken back in the form of taxations. One effect is to drive the bonds abroad and create a foreign debt that will be found oppressive on the return of peace, and another is to raise a preference for other investments over Government securities. Many investments yield a larger income than simple interest and are capable of bearing the tax; but the interest on Government loans being limited and not susceptible of augmentation, the tax of five per cent, absorbs nearly the entire income. In the case of the 4 per cent bonds the whole would be taken, and when it is remembered that this rate of interest is low, and that the loan was in a measure compulsory this class of public creditors seem particularly entitled to the consideration of Congress. Tender regard for the just claims of those who, confiding in the honor and good faith of the Government responded to its call for pecuniary aid, will be attended by no loss, since they who deal the most honorably with the creditor invariably borrow on the best and most economical terms.

I would particularly call attention to a class of creditors now lending their money to the Treasury at 4 per cent interest, on the hypothecation of the 6 per cent non-taxable bonds. It is obviously, the interest of Government to exempt these loans from taxation, in the like manner with the bonds they represent.

The tax also upon the banks, deserves, in a particular manner, the careful consideration of Congres. It would be a conspicuous wrong to constrain these institutions to wind up their affairs, and a serious loss both to the Government and the public to deprive the country of the support to be drawn from the concentrated capital they possess. This, I think, must eventually be the effect of the present tax if continued, and I recommend a modification of the law, such in any opinion, as will give the desired relief, and leave the revenue undiminished. The assets of the banks represent the following interests:

1. The capital belonging to the stockholders.
2. The surplus fund, as belonging to the stockholders.
3. The deposits belonging to their customers.
4. The outstanding circulation belonging to the bill holders.

The following plan of taxation is proposed:

1. That the *ad valorem* tax be paid upon the sum of the capital and surplus profits, being the total property of the stockholders expressed in currency.

2. That deposits be free from taxation, as consisting of treasury notes, only a tax upon which reacts upon the Government.

That a tax of 25 per cent. be laid upon the notes of the bank, payable in specie and Treasury notes, the former in the proportion that the specie held by the bank bears to the sum of the outstanding notes *provided*, that all bill holders, presenting their notes at the bank and making affidavit that the notes were on the day of the passage of the act, the property of loyal citizens or aliens in amity with the Confederate States, shall be taxed five per cent only, and in the ame proportions as to specie and treasury notes. And that it be made the duty of the bank to record the notes thus presented, with she names of the persons holding the same, and to collect and pay the tax, and to report to the proper officer for sequestration, as in the hands of the enemy, all notes not presented for record and taxation under the provisions of the act.

The circulation of the bonds on the 1st of January, 1859, was as follows, and there is no reason to suppose it is now any less:

Virginia,	$10,319,342
North Carolina,	6,201,606
Georgia,	11,687,582
South Carolina,	9,170,888
Alabama,	6,651,117
Louisiana,	9,094,009
Mississippi,	169,400
Tennessee,	6 472,822
	$59,797,231

If limited to the five first named States the tax would still operate on a sum of forty-three million dollars; and if the returns shall exhibit a smaller amount than this, the residue would be brought under sequestration, and contribute more largely than the tax to the relief of the treasury.

The courts having decided that under the act of 15th February, 1862, section 27, the four per cent. bonds, issued under the act of 17th February, 1864, to reduce the currency, are receivable in payment of property sold under the sequestration laws, I would respectfully call the attention of Congress to the subject. This cannot have been the intention, and as no other bonds are thus applied but such as are under par, I recommend the repeal of that provision of the law.

I would also direct the attention of Congress to 7-30 notes. The payment of interest is attended with the risk of frauds, and the regulations adopted for the security of the treasury are found inconvenient to the public. For these reasons it is desirable to change the form of these obligations, and I recommend that authority be given to issue six per cent. coupon bonds in exchange for the notes. This measure would effect a saving in interest of one million three hundred thousand dollars annually, which sum capitalized is equal to a reduction of nearly twenty millions dollars of the principal of the debt.

In the act of June 14, 1864, to increase the compensation of the heads of the several executive departments, and other officers and clerks of the Government, the terms used have been decided not to include the Commissioner of Taxes, and the heads of the other bureaux of the Treasury Department. It is not supposed to have been the intention of Congress to deny these officers the relief extended to others, and I suggest the early passage of an act to bring them within the meaning and entitle them to the benefits of the act of 1st June.

The third section of the act "to organize forces to serve during the war," approved 17th February, 1864, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds for the payment of the bounty provided by the act, but omits to fix a time for the payment of the bonds; and I respectfully recommend that the act be amended in that particular.

I have the honor to report that the agency of the Treasury in the Trans Mississippi department has been organized and put in operation, after a protracted delay occasioned by the difficulty of communication. The same cause has retarded the receipts therefrom of statements exhibiting the result of the funding and of its other operations. Supplies of the new issue of treasury notes, of bonds and certificates of indebtedness have been sent to that department, and there is every ground to believe that order and efficiency will soon take place, and the difficulties and embarrassments, hitherto experienced there be removed.

The reports of the Chiefs of the Produce Loan Bureau and of the Treasury Note Bureau will be submitted to Congress in a separate communication.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of Treasury.

Quartermaster's Department,
RAILROAD BUREAU,
RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 4, 1864.

I WISH TO HIRE A NUMBER OF GOOD NEGRO Carpenters from four to six months. Good wages given and comfortable shops to work in.

W. G. RAOUL,
170—d6t. Capt. and A. Q. M.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA
MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education and a toward in this institution. Address

Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.
October 24, 1864. 158—tf.

WANTED,

$5,000 VIRGINIA BANK BILLS,
$5,000 North Carolina Bank Bills,
Also, Confederate Bonds, long and short dates.
Coupon of old North Carolina Sixes.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auc. and Com. Merchants.
November 14, 1864. 176—d5t.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL Stock of this Bank for the last six months has been declared this day—payable in the Four Per Cent. Bonds of the Confederate States at their face; and all sums under one hundred dollars payable in Confederate Treasury Notes at a deduction of one third—said Dividend payable to the Stock holders on the 20th instant, at the principal Bank, Branches and Agencies.

The Dividends of Tarboro' Newbern, Wilmington, Windsor and Goldsboro' payable at Raleigh, and of Wentworth Agency at Milton.

C. DEWEY,
nov 11—eodtd. Cashier.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1864. [No. 178.

PROSPECTUSES, &C.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE CONSERVATIVE.
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY
By J. B. Neathery & Co., Raleigh, N. C.

OUR PRINCIPLES:

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

We have determined to make the *Conservative* a permanent paper, for the maintenance of our principles, and to render a vigorous support to the cause of Southern independence. The administration of Gov. Vance will find in the *Conservative* a steady, honest, straight-forward supporter and defender, as will also the National administration, when its action is not in conflict with our principles.

The *Conservative* shall be a leading, reliable paper, and will be conducted with vigor, but with a proper regard to truth and right, and the courtesy due to others. It will not encourage or countenance personal or political wrangling and discord. It seeks to unite all upon the great and all-absorbing interests of the Confederacy.

It shall be a thorough *newspaper*, and will give the latest telegraphic and other news most desirable to the public. The proceedings of the Legislature when in session, important action of Congress, and general intelligence will be served up daily for our readers.

OUR TERMS:

For the Daily, one month,	$ 5 00
For the Daily, three months,	15 00
For the Daily, six months,	25 00
For the Weekly, six months,	10 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

THE KEY-STONE.

A MASONIC MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1865, I SHALL commence the publication of a Monthly Magazine under the above title, to be devoted to the interest of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons.

I believe that every good Mason will agree with me in the opinion that such a publication will be beneficial in enlightening our less informed brethren, and in dispensing many a calm, kind word of cheerfulness to the hearts and homes of thousands of worthy brothers, their widows and orphans. It will be my earnest purpose to bring to bear whatever humble ability I may possess to make it a reliable custodian of sound Masonic Law and Tenets, ever adhering closely to the Ancient Landmarks of the Craft in all their pristine strength and symmetrical beauty.

Trembling, lest I err, in clothing myself for so responsible an office, I shall engage upon the KEY-STONE such skilled editorial talent as shall keep the lights well trimmed and brightly burning, with the sincere hope that as our work goes forth each month, from the quarries of our labour it may pass an improved inspection and be acceptable to the head and to the heart of every good Master at whose home or hands it may be received.

TERMS:

One subscriber six months,	$ 10 00
Twelve subscribers six months,	100 00
Single copies,	2 00

Masons, Lodges, Chapters, Councils and Encampments will please send in their subscriptions at once.

Address

WM. B. SMITH, Proprietor,
174 Raleigh, N. C.

☞ Every paper in the Confedracy is respectfully requested to insert this prospectus a few times. By so doing they will confer a favour, and shall receive the work regularly.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, August 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 17,

I. One editor and one printer to each newspaper, and one druggist to each apothecary store are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when the county is invaded by the enemy, provided there is not that number of persons not liable to duty in the Guard for Home Defence, employed in said newspaper establishment or drug-store.

II. The attention of all officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence is called to the proclamation of His Excellency, the Governor, dated in this city on the 24th inst., granting pardon to deserters who may voluntarily surrender themselves within the next thirty days. Persons so surrendering will be sent to the nearest conscript camp, and will be furnished by the officer to whom the surrender is made with an attested statement setting forth the fact, specifying the time and place of surrender.

III. Attention is also called to the II paragraph of General Orders No. 1, dated January 15, 1864. The more effectually to carry out said paragraph, commanders of regiments and batalions of the Guard for Home Defence will make to this office on the last day of each month a written report of the operations of their commands during the month, stating the number of days they have been out, the number of deserters apprehended, the number that have voluntarily surrendered, and the names of such officers as may have failed to perform their duty, and in what particular.

By order of Governor Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
140 Adjutant General.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, September 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 19.

THE PRACTICE WHICH HAS PREVAILED TO some extent among officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence of granting temporary furloughs to deserters, who have been apprehended or who have voluntarily surrendered themselves, must be discontinued.—They are strictly forbidden to grant furloughs to any persons not members of their commands.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
139 Adjutant General.

Executive Department, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Sept. 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 21.

I. The senior officer of each regiment of N. C. Militia will forward to this office without delay a list of the names of the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, stating opposite the name of each, whether or not resides within the limits of his proper district. Also a list of all vacancies now existing and the cause and date of such vacancy. In future they will promptly report to this office the cause and date of every vacancy which may hereafter occur in their respective regiments.

II. Militia officers who have been compelled by the advance of the enemy to leave their respective districts, will report for duty to the commanding officer of the regimental district in which they may be temporarily residing. Those who fail to do this, will not be withheld from conscription.

By order of Governor Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
148 Adjutant General.

Synopsis of Funding Scheme of Currency Bill as to States East of the Mississippi.

NON-INTEREST BEARING $100 NOTES. RECEIVABLE for public dues before April 1st, 1864, at par; from and after April 1st, 1864, not receivable at all, but

FUNDABLE IN FOUR PER CENT. BONDS.

Before 1st April, 1-64 at par.	
From 1st to last day of April, inclusive, at	66⅔
From 1st to last day of April, inclusive, at	56⅔
From 1st to last day of May, inclusive, at	56⅔
From 1st to last day of June, inclusive, at	46⅔
From 1st to last day of July, inclusive, at	36⅔
From 1st to last day of Aug., inclusive, at	26⅔
From 1st to last day of Sept., inclusive, at	16⅔
Swept away by monthly tax, Oct. inclusive at	6⅔

Any non-interest bearing $100 notes held on the first of January, 1865, are taxed 100 per cent., thus destroying every vestige of value.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Rd Wilde Walker	1870	J W C Watson	1870
Robt Jemison	1868	A G Brown	1866
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
Ro W Johnson	1870	*L M Louis	1870
*Aug H Garland	1868	W P Johnson	1866
FLORIDA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
James M Baker	1870	Wm A Graham	1870
A E Maxwell	1866	Wm T Dortch	1866
GEORGIA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
H V Johnson	1870	Jas L Orr	1868
Benj H Hill	1868	Ro W Barnwell	1866
KENTUCKY.		TENNESSEE.	
Wm E Simms	1870	G A Henry	1870
H C Burnett	1868	L C Haynes	1866
LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	
Edward Sparrow	1868	W S Oldham	1868
Thos J Semmes	1866	L T Wigfall	1866
		VIRGINIA.	
R M T Hunter	1868	A T Caperton	1866

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.			
1 Thos J Foster		6 W P Chilton	
2 Wm R Smith		7 David Clopton	
3 W R W Cobb		8 Jas L Pugh	
4 M H Cruikshank		9 J S Dickinson	
5 Francis S Lyon			
ARKANSAS.			
1 Felix I Batson		3 Vacancy	
2 Rufus K Garland		4 Thos B Hanly	
FLORIDA.			
1 St George Rogers		2 R B Hilton	
GEORGIA.			
1 Julian Hartridge		6 J H Echols	
2 Wm E Smith		7 Jas M Smith	
3 Mark H Blandford		8 H P Bell	
4 Clifford Anderson		9 G N Lester	
5 J T Shewmake		10 Warren Aiken	
KENTUCKY.			
1 Willis B Machen		7 H W Bruce	
2 Geo W Triplett		8 Humphrey Marshall	
3 Henry E Read		9 Ely M Bruce	
4 Geo W Ewing		10 James W Moore	
5 Jas S Chrisman		11 Ben F Bradley	
6 Theo L Burnett		12 John M Elliott	
LOUISIANA.			
1 Chas J Villere		4 Lucius J Dupre	
2 Chas M Conrad		5 Vacancy	
3 Duncan F Kenner		6 Jno Perkins, jr	
MISSISSIPPI.			
1 John A Orr		5 Otho R Singleton	
2 W D Holder		6 Ethel Barksdale	
3 Israel Welsh		7 J T Lampkin	
4 Henry C Chambers			
MISSOURI.			
1 *Thos L Snead		6 Geo G Vest	
2 *N L Norton		6 *Peter S Wilkes	
3 John B Clark		7 Ro A Hather	
4 A H Conrow			
NORTH CAROLINA.			
1 W N H Smith		6 John A Gilmer	
2 Robt R Bridgers		7 James M Leach	
3 J T Leach		8 Jas G Ramsay	
4 Thos C Fuller		9 B Gaither	
5 Josiah Turner, jr		10 Geo W Logan	
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
1 J M Witherspoon		4 W D Simpson	
2 W Porcher Miles		5 James Farrow	
3 Lewis M Ayer		6 W W Boyce	
TENNESSEE.			
1 Joseph B Heiskell		7 James McClallum	
2 W G Swan		8 Thos Menees	
3 A S Colyar		9 J D C Adkins	
4 John P Murray		10 John V Wright	
5 Henry S Foote		11 *M W Cluskey	
6 E A Keeble			
TEXAS.			
1 *Stephen H Darden		4 Frank B Sexton	
2 Claiborne C Herbert		5 J R Baylor	
3 A M Branch		6 S H Morgan	
VIRGINIA.			
1 Robert L Montague		9 David Funsten	
2 Robert H Whitfield		10 F W M Holliday	
3 Wm C Wickham		11 John B Baldwin	
4 Thos S Gholson		12 Walter R Staples	
5 Thos S Bocock		13 Fayette McMullen	
6 John Goode, jr		14 Samuel Miller	
7 Wm C Rives		15 Robert Johnson	
8 D C De Jarnette		16 Chas W Russell	

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

Arizona—M H Macwillie.
Cherokee Nation—E C Boudinot.
Choctaw Nation—R M Jones.
Creek and Seminole Nations—S B Callahan.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Hon R M T Hunter, President *pro tem.*, J H Nash, of S C., Secretary. E H Stevens, of S C, Secretary. C T Bruen, of Va., Journal Clerk. J W Anderson, Recording Clerk. Lafayette H Fitzhugh, of Ky., Sergeant at Arms. James Page, of N. C., Doorkeper.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

Hon Thomas S Bocock, of Va., Speaker; Albert R Lamar, of Ga., Clerk; James McDonald, De Louis Dalton, Henry C Loving, Assistant Clerk; R H Wynne, of Ala., Doorkeeper.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Nov. 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 16,

I. FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL CONCERNED it is declared that the Guard for Home Defence consists of ALL white male persons who are exempt by law from service in the Confederate Army, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, residents in the State, including foreigners not naturalized who have been resident in the State for thirty days, before enrollment, excepting such persons as are exempt by the laws of the State, by orders of the Governor, or on account of physical disability.

II. Company commanders will each on the next drill day make an exact roll of his company in accordance with the above declaration and transmit the same to his Battalion commander to be sent by him without delay to this office. Upon the receipt of these company rolls, Battalion commanders having arms and accoutrements the property of the State in their possession or the possession of their men, after retaining a gun and accoutrements for each man of his command will send the remainder to this city to Maj. T. D. Hogg, Ordnance Officer.

III. The second paragraph of General Orders No. 9, making it the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to arrest any officer or agent who in making impressments fails to comply with the impressing laws in every particular is hereby so modified as to make it the duty of all such officers to call out their commands to assist in arresting any person against whom a civil warrant is directed upon application of any Judge or Justice of the Peace stating that the civil officer is not able to make the arrest without aid from the militia. It being thus made the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to assist the civil authority in suppressing illegal impressments, it is hereby forbidden officers of either class to become impressing agents, and those holding such agencies must resign either the agency or commission in the State service. Commanders of Regiments and Battalions will see that this latter clause is complied with.

By order of Governor VANCE,

R. C. GATLIN,
138— Adjutant General.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE TAXES for the Districts herein named will not be received at the times heretofore advertised, but will be received at the following times, viz:

Swift Creek district, Monday, 18th December, 1864.
Panther Branch district, Tuesday, 19th Dec., 1864.
Barney Jones' district, Wednesday, 20th Dec., 1864.
Buckhorn and New Hill dis., Thursday, 21st Dec., 1864.
White Oak and Beaver Creek dis., Friday, 22d Dec., 1864.
Crabtree and Cary district, Saturday, 22d Dec, 1864.

The other districts will be received at the times heretofore advertised.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake County.
Nov. 8, 1864. 30—w2t.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	30 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY.

THE FOLLOWING is as correct a list as we can obtain of the members of the General Assembly of this State, to assemble in this city on the 21st of the present month:

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsey.
Gates and Chowan—M L Eure.
Hyde and Tyrell—Edward L Mann.
Northampton—J B Odom.
Hertford—James M Wynn.
Bertie—John Pool.
Martin and Washington—J R Stubbs.
Halifax—Mason L Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—J H Powell.
Pitt—Dr E J Blount.
Beaufort—E J Warren.
Craven—N A Whitford.
Carteret and Jones—Dr M F Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight.
New Hanover—
Duplin—W R Ward.
Onslow—Isaac N Sanders.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—John W Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright.
Sampson—William Kirby.
Wayne—Benj Aycock.
Johnston—T D Snead.
Wake—W D Jones.
Nash—A J Taylor.
Franklin—W Harris.
Warren—Dr T J Pitchford.
Granville—R W Lassiter.
Person—C S Winstead.
Orange—John Berry.
Alamance and Randolph—Hon Giles Mebane.
Chatham—E H Straughn.
Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leith.
Anson and Union—Col W C Smith.
Guilford—Robt P Dick.
Caswell—William Long.
Rockingham—D W Courts.
Mecklenburg—W M Grier.
Cabarrus and Stanly—Dr J E McEachern.
Rowan and Davie—W B March.
Davidson—Henderson Adams.
Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—W H A Speer (dead.)
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—A M Bogle.
Burke, McDowell, &c—S F Patterson.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—Dr W J T Miller.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—M Patton.
Macon, Haywood, &c—S C Bryson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R Y McAden, C F Faucett
Alexander—J M Carson
Anson—A J Dargan, L L Polk
Ashe—Col F J McMillan.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, D M Carter
Bertie—P T Henry, Jas Bond
Bladen—J W Russ
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr
Burke—J J Erwin.
Buncombe—J M Gudger
Cabarrus—P B C Smith
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Caldwell—J M Isbell.
Camden—W A Duke.
Carteret—Stephen D Pool.
Caswell—Montford McGehee, S S Harrison.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, A D McLean, Dr John McCormick.
Cherokee—G W Hays.
Chowan—L C Benbury.
Cleaveland—D Beam, J W Gidney.
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Gaskins.
Currituck—
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Zach Smith, R B Houston.
Davidson—C F Lowe, Lewis Hanes.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, L D Farmer.
Franklin—W K Davis.
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, W B Stipe.
Gaston—W T Shipp.
Gates—Richard Bond.
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton.
Granville—P P Peace, E Grissom, J S Amis.
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Samuel Love.
Henderson—M M Patton.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Hyde—Mr Gibbs.
Iredell—T A Allison L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—Allen W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—J M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Outterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craige,
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—Allen Jordan.
Moore—Elam J Harrington.
Nash—G C Lewis.
New Hanover—Saml J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S T Stancill, W J Rogers,
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Pasquotank—W E Mann.
Perquimans—J H Riddick.
Person—John W Cunningham.
Pitt—B G Albritton, C Perkins.
Randolph—Joel Asheworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—F E Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmond—B F Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, T J Morisey.
Rockingham—Mr Strong, A S Boyd.
Rutherford—J L Carson, A R Bryan.
Sampson—L A Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—R Harris,
Stokes—W H Flynt.
Surry—Mr Waugh.
Tyrrell—
Union—C Austin.
Wake—D G Fowle, G H Alford, C J Rogers.
Wayne—M K Crawford, J M Caho.
Warren—W T Alston, T J Judkins.
Washington—L C Latham.
Wautauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancy—D M Young.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, another supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 30 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
for Sapona Iron Works.
August 13th, 1864. 98—tf.

A Great Labor Saving Machine, Suited to the Times.

HAVING SECURED, AS EXECUTRIX ON THE ESTATE of John Lewis, deceased, letters patent for improvements which he made to an old machine for ginning, carding and spinning cotton, by which two girls can do the work of twelve good hands, I am now prepared to sell patent rights for counties or States to any who may wish to make and put this machine in market. My agent, Dr. Robt W. Glenn, whose address is Greensboro', N. C., will be found there at times and is prepared to exhibit and explain the said machine.

ANNE LEWIS,
Executrix.
October 20, 1864. 28—w3w.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

BY J. B. NEATHERY & CO.

WEDNESDAY, - - - NOVEMBER 16, 1864.

☞ WE SHALL BE OBLIGED to our friends who receive private dispatches or letters interesting to the public, to furnish them for publication.

☞ OUR FRIENDS writing to us from different parts of the State will always oblige us by giving us all the local items of interest in that particular section.

THIS BEING the day appointed by the President, for Public Worship, in order to give those connected with the office the opportunity of observing the day, the *Conservative* will not be issued to-morrow. If the telegraph should bring us any important intelligence it will be placed on our bulletin board.

If papers are to be published; if editors are to be independent; if the press is to be free, let their independence and its freedom be placed under the sanction of the *law*.—*Wil. Journal.*

The recent startling proposition of President Davis to exempt no class as a class from conscription, but to place every man within the military age either in the army for active service or to be detailed to pursue certain employments at home by the "military authorities," has aroused the entire press of the country. We have not seen the policy approved or defended by but one press in the South—there may be others—and that press in this city. The *Wilmington Journal*, one of the most staunch and uniform supporters of President Davis, cannot swallow the pill, but remonstrates against this attempt to muzzle the press. The doctrine couched in the four lines at the head of this article is the true doctrine, sustained by the constitution, by the written and the common law, the practice of all free governments, and will be sustained by the voice of the country.

As individual citizens, editors and printers, have no right to immunity or special favor from the burdens of the war. The obligation upon them to sustain the war and the government is as imperious as upon any other citizens. The history of this war proves that they have desired no special favor nor claimed any. As a class, there are more editors and printers in proportion to numbers in the war, than any other class. At the present time, if every editor and printer at home, were ordered to the front, they would not make a respectable battalion. The President knows, and it is plain that the object which would prompt the conscription of every editor and printer in the land, could not be to add to the numerical strength of the army. It is the spirit of military aggression and power, always rampant in a time of war, which seeks to subsidize and prostrate the civil power of the State, and subordinate every thing to the military rule. It is natural for military men to feel thus. Impressed with the duty and burden of throwing back the invasion—of conquering the foe—alarmed at the dangers which threaten us, and anxious to save the land from overthrow, they overlook the home interests of the country, and nothing fills their eyes but the army, the army. They feel that our armies must not and shall not be conquered, and in order that they shall not, every man in the country that can make a soldier must be sent to the front, or if left at home to attend to necessary work, must be left exactly in such position that the military can seize him at any moment, and put him in when necessity requires. That same spirit seeks to subordinate every thing else to the same control—every pound of meat, every barrel of flour, every bushel of corn, every yard of cloth, every pound of powder, every horse or mule, every railroad, in fine, every thing—is sought by the same spirit to be put under the control of the military, so that when *necessity* requires it, it may be appropriated to the use of the army, and the purposes of our success.

Mr. Davis is a military man, and he very naturally seeks to surround himself with officers and agents of the same spirit. Now, it is not because the President is a tyrant—is really anxious to be anything else but the President of a free people—not that he aspires to the Military Dictatorship—not because he or his officers are inhumane and reckless of the condition of the people at home, that he wants every man and every thing put under the iron hand of military authority. We will not allow ourself to attach any such feeling to him or to his officers, but will close our eyes to the tangible evidences of such a tendency in his and their movements. But it is the war *spirit*, the military furor of the times, and the intense desire for success, which has been growing and kindling and burning in him, and in all who partake of that spirit, more and more, every day, since the war began, and ever and anon blazes out. This spirit must be checked by the Congress, which ought to be the safety-valve of the machinery, or the time is approaching when the Congress nor any thing else can check it.

What boots it—what does it matter to the people, whether the authorities of the country desire a Dictatorship—whether it is in the hands of an avowed tyrant, or one who desires no such thing, if they are made to feel constantly its iron hand? Let quibblers and hair-splitters explain the difference.

In all civilized or semi-barbarian countries, every where, certain *classes* have always been exempted from the active military service, except when their own cities or domicils have been assailed. The only exception we know of is in Lincolndom, where the clergy have been made subject to the draft. But why should editors, and printers, and some other classes be exempted? They have no claims as individuals or citizens. The claim rests precisely upon the same ground that certain classes are *not* exempted and are sent into the army. Upon the *great public necessity*—they are exempted not for their own good but for the good of the public, for the good of the State and the country. When the public good demands it, all of every class ought to go.

Officers of State, men to execute the civil law, men to preserve the internal police of the country not in possession of either army, men to prevent insurrection and riot or disobedience to law, men to diffuse general intelligence, men to facilitate and provide for the public wants and lastly ministers of religion every where should be exempt as classes, not because they are better than other people or entitled to more privileges, but *because the public good demands it*. But are all the editors and printers of the country needed at home? Yes, all who are now at home and more too are needed. But suppose they were not all needed, who ought to discriminate between persons of the same class? To whom ought it to be left to say, which of a class, deemed as a class necessary to the public good, shall go and who shall stay? Ought it to be left to the military authorities, in a word to the President to say, who shall stay? Monstrous. Would we not have a military Dictatorship in fact, if that were so? Would the press be free in such a case? Would any man be free, untrammelled in such a case? Certainly not. The President represents only a part of the sovereignty of the nation. His powers are limited by express statute as a sovereign—all others are reserved to the States. The States and the States alone ought to decide who shall go and who shall not go. They hold the essence of the *imperium in imperio*.

FOR SOME DAYS we have been considering the policy of Gen. Hood's movements into Tennessee. The dilatory movements of Sherman, if designed to follow Gen. Hood, have been inexplicable, and it occurred to us that after all, so daring a General as Sherman, might determine to leave General Hood's track and force himself farther South. The idea, we know, has been regarded as preposterous.

It will be seen by our dispatches that the development of facts for a few days, indicate that this is Sherman's purpose. With his large force, we fear he will not only attempt it, but will succeed without the most extraordinary efforts to prevent it, in releasing the Yankee prisoners in the South, and then to advance upon Savannah or Charleston. Such a movement would be the boldest stroke of the war, and the most damaging to us. Georgia and South Carolina are now the granaries of the South. These in the possession of the enemy, would be serious.

THE RE-ELECTION of Lincoln fixes definitely the issue of war upon us for the next four years, unless we can convince him, by the most united and powerful efforts, that the subjugation of the South is a hopeless task. His large electoral vote will embolden him to risk the most extraordinary exercise of his powers, to force into the field immense numbers, in order to end the strife as soon as possible. It is possible that this may strengthen the opposition to him, and may lead to divisions and possibly outbreaks among the Northern people, which may enure to our benefit.

The situation of affairs, therefore, demands upon our part, the exercise of the highest wisdom and skill in the management of the contest. We need the closest possible union among ourselves, and the most determined purpose to resist with all our might the gigantic efforts of our enemies. The spirit of conciliation and forbearance towards each other, in order to a closer union, and the exercise of the greatest prudence on the part of those to whom are committed public trusts. The people must sustain the government and the government must care for the people.

NOTICE TO THE FRIENDS OF PRISONERS.—It will be perceived by reference to the telegraph column, on Friday, that although Capt. Hatch, the newly appointed Agent for the exchange of prisoners at Savannah, has arrived at his post, it is very improbable if any business will be transacted between him and the Federal Authorities, before the middle of next week.

We mention this, in order that parties who may contemplate a visit to Savannah to meet their friends when exchanged, will save much time and expense by not being too hasty in starting for the point alluded to. These times it costs considerable to live at home, to say nothing of going abroad.—*Savannah paper.*

CASUALTIES.

NEW-MARKET, VA., Nov. 4th 1864.

Messrs Fulton and Price:

I send you the casualties in the 1st and 21 N. C. Regiments at the battle of Cedar Creek, on the 19th October 1864, which you will please publish for the information of the friends of the two Regiments.—The most of those who are reported, "missing," are supposed to be wounded.

We are all in good spirits. All quiet.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. H. W. McINTIRE.
Lieut. and acting Adj't 1st and 3d N. C. T.

CASUALTIES IN THE 1ST REGIMENT NORTH CAROLINA INFANTRY.

Co A—Wounded—E Mills.
Co B—Missing—G Wilkerson.
Co C—Missing—R Whilley. Wounded—John Moore.
Co D—Missing—James Brown.
Co E—Killed—Benj Isley.
Co F—Wounded—S Boone and E Vick.
Co H—Wounded—G Little. Missing—McWin.
Co I—Wounded—Sgt K S Scarboro, and Private J Rolin.
Co K—Wounded Lieut J Wynn. Killed corp'l R Winters.
Total—Wounded 8. Killed 2 Missing 3.

CASUALTIES IN 3D REGIMENT N. C. INFANTRY.

Co A. Wounded, Sgt Jno W Taylor.
Co B. Missing, J S Strickland.
Co C. Missing, Y H Lasley, J C Carter, J Hollingsworth.
Co D. Killed, L L T William. Missing, Lewis Allen.
Co F. Wounded, E R Quinn. Killed, Sgt C H Farrow.
Co G. Wounded, Jos Hollingsworth.
Co I. Wounded, P H Hutchpeth, Corp J Neal, (with regiment.)
Co K. Wounded, J A Lanier, (with regiment,) Missing, G A Brown, L T Evans, S Waller.
Total. Wounded 6. Killed 2. Missing 8.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
Oct. 12, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—Below you will find a list of officers belonging to Clingman's Brigade, captured at Fort Harrison, eight miles from Richmond, on the 30th ult, and now confined in the old Capitol Prison, Washington City, D. C., which you will please publish for the information of friends, viz:

Major A J Rogers, Capt. L R Breece, Lt. A H Gregory, Lt. T W Butt, and Lt. M L Barnhardt, of the 8th N. C. Regt.

Capt. J T Bradley, Lt. J R Nowell, Lt J C Carnes, Lt. J H Hughes,, Lt. J D Gatling, Lt. J L Everett, Lt. J C Williams, and Lt. G F Darden, of the 31st N. C. Regiment.

Lt. J P Pittman, of the 51st N. C. Regiment.

Capt W M Stephenson, Capt W A Darden, Lt J Q Jackson, Lt D F Redditt, Lt S F Koonce, Lt J F Guthrie, of the 61st N. C. Regiment, and Capt W H S Burgwynn, A D C.

Capt L J Barnet and Lts R F Edwards, J W Taylor, and C E Harper, captured the same day on the Weldon Road are also with us. I am very respectfully, Yours, &c.,
—*Confederate.* W. A. DARDEN.

From the Confederate.

In the case of Wm. B. Harrison, a warden of the poor, the Supreme Court decided he was a State officer, and therefore exempt from military duty in the army. But in the same case it is held that a jailor is not a public officer, though claimed for exemption by the General Assembly. The case of a jailor, therefore, depends upon the question whether the State Legislature can exempt any one liable to military duty who is not a State officer? As the question was not before the Court, it was not decided; but the intimation was that a jailor is not exempt.

LEX.

For the Conservative.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me, if you please, to use your paper in behalf of the invalid soldiers in the two Hospitals in this City, over which I have the spiritual charge; the Pettigrew Hospital, and General Hospital No. 7., at the Fair Ground. I am constantly asked by the Soldiers for books, that the long dull hours of Hospital life may not hang so heavily upon them. My power to gratify this wish is very limited indeed, and I would therefore, most earnestly appeal to the citizens of this place especially, as well as to *all* North Carolinians, to help me in this most excellent work. It is intended to collect a Library for each of these Hospitals; to have the books numbered, registered, and carefully kept by an appointed Librarian that they may be neither lost nor mutilated. Religious works; Histories; Biographies; Travels; and general miscellaneous works are desired. A very large number of New Testaments for constant distribution is greatly needed. Funds will be thankfully received from those who may not have books to spare. The soldiers are a living wall standing between us and misery and dishonor worse than death, and surely no one will refuse so reasonable a call in behalf of brave men, away from their homes, and *now* suffering for having protected, thus far, *our* homes and liberties. All books or gifts for this purpose, may be sent to my residence, or to Mr. McKimmon's store.

Your ob't serv't,
FREDERICK FITZGERALD,
Post Chaplain.

Raleigh, N. C. Nov. 15th, 1864.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF MAJOR GENERALS RODES AND RAMSEUR

At a meeting of the officers of Rodes' Division, A. N. V., held at their camp near New Market, Va., on the 29th ult., Brig General Phil. Cook was called to the Chair, and Major G. Peyton appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were reported by a Committee consisting of Brig. Gen. W. R. Cox, Col. D. G Cowand, 32d N. C. Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Beck, 44th Ga. Regiment, Capt. Watkins Phelan, 3d Ala. Regiment, and Capt. T. C. Belcher, 5th Ala. Regiment, and were unanimously adopted:

When the good and gifted are taken from among us by the undistinguishing hand of death, it is meet that we should cherish their memories and profit by their examples; therefore be it

Resolved, 1*st*, That in the death of our loved and respected leaders, Major General Rodes and Major General Ramseur, who fell upon the battle-field while gallantly discharging their duties, our cause has lost two brilliant officers; this Division two able and experienced leaders; and we personally two cultivated comrades and courteous and urbane instructors. Their deeds and their chivalrous daring need no eulogium at our hands, they constitute a part of the history of this war, and are the richest heir looms of their families.

Resolved, 2*d*, That they fell where the true patriots delight to fall; upon the field of honor, and in the discharge of one of the most sacred obligations known to man, and that our cause has been rendered more dear to our hearts, if possible, by the sacrifices they have made, in defending our homes and firesides from the desecration of ruthless invaders.

Resolved, 3*d*, That as a mark of our high appreciation of their worth, all military duties not indispensible be suspendad on Tuesday next, that the chaplains of the different brigades be requested to hold divine service, and that the drums be muffled, and after these proceedings are read at Dress Parade, the troops "*rest on arms*" while a dirge shall be played by the bands.

Resolved, 4*th*, That their disconsolate and afflicted families have our warmest sympathies in this their sad bereavement, and we trust that He "who doeth all things well," will soon enable them to see the "silver lining to the cloud," even amid the shadows of death.

Resolved, 5*th*, That copies of these proceedings be furnished to the family of each of the deceased, and that North Carolina and Alabama papers be requested to copy them; also, that a copy be spread upon the order books of the Division and Brigades.

PHIL. COOK, Chairman.
G. PEYTON, Sec'y.

HEADQUARTERS RODES' DIVISION,
October 30th, 1864.

Captain Samuel J. C. Moon, A. A. G.:

CAPTAIN: At a meeting of the officers of this Division, held on yesterday, to express their sense of the great loss sustained by this command, and the service, in the deaths of Major General Rodes and Major General Ramseur, it was resolved that all military duties not indispensable to the safety of the army, be suspended in this Division on Tuesday next. I have the honor to request permission from the Lieutenant General commanding to carry out this resolution.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
BRYAN GRIMES,
Brigadier General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
October 31st, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Your request for the suspension for to-morrow in your Division of all military duties which are not indispensible, in order to carry out the purposes of the resolutions of the officers of the Division in honor of Major General R. E. Rodes and Major Gen. S. D. Ramseur, is granted. I take occasion to express to the Division, so lately commanded in succession by these lamented officers, my high appreciation of their merits, and my profound sorrow at their deaths

While serving with Gen. Rodes, when we were both Division Commanders, I had formed a very high estimate of his qualities as a man and an officer. That estimate has been advanced during the recent campaign. I had been struck with admiration of his constant and vigilant devotion to duty, his careful attention to the discipline and welfare of his men, and his great coolness, skill and gallantry in action. He fell on the 19th of September at the head of his Division, making one of the most gallant charges that has been made during this war. I parted with him as he was going into the charge, and witnessed the vigor with which he hurled his Division against the columns of the enemy, driving them back in confusion. He met his death just at the moment when the enemy was flying before him, and there never fell a truer gentleman nor braver soldier. In his death his country sustained a severe loss which cannot be easily repaired, but he fell nobly, gallantly, heroically doing his duty.

Maj Gen. Ramseur has often proved his courage and his capacity to command; but never did these qualities shine more conspicuously than on the 19th of this month, when, after two divisions on his left had given away and his own was doing the same thing, he rallied a small band and for one hour and a quarter held in check the enemy, until he was shot down himself. In endeavoring to stop those who were retiring from the field, I had occasion to point them to the gallant stand made by Ramseur with his small party, and if his spirit could have animated those who left him thus battling, the 19th of October would have had a far different history. He met the death of a hero, and with his fall the last hope of saving the day was lost. Gen. Ramseur was a soldier of whom his State has reason to be proud—he was brave, chivalrous and capable

Your Division has thus been called on to mourn the loss, within one month's time, of two commanders who have fallen at their posts. It is a sad loss to the Division, the army and the country. I feel it most sensibly. In them I have lost not only valued friends, but most able and efficient assistants, and I join with the Division so well commanded by them, in honoring their memory. Let the Division be inspired by the examples of those noble heroes, while lamenting their loss.

Respectfully,
J. A. EARLY,
Lieut. General.

Brig. Gen. BRYAN GRIMES, Com. Div.

"GOD BLESS OUR NOBLE PRESIDENT."

Some Republican paper, in its great zeal, exclaims, "God bless our noble President." To this a Western paper says:

God bless our noble President!
And for what?
Bless him for being the poorest apology for a Chief Magistrate the world ever saw.
Bless our noble President for being the only clown, buffoon and story teller ever elevated to a position of influence in this country.
Bless him for filling the land with smutty jokes—with foul-mouthed and obscene stories which even blackguards by profession are ashamed to repeat.
Bless him for overriding all laws, both human and divine.
Bless him for his imbecile incompetency and for his success in ruining a great nation.
Bless him for turning the war for a restoration of the Union and for the suppression of the rebellion into a wicked and murderous crusade for cotton, niggers and power.
Bless him for making a million of widows and five million of orphans.
Bless him for robbing the North of its bone and sinew—for using the bodies of those whose servant he is to enrich the soil of rebel territory.
Bless him for piling mountains of taxes upon us—for the stamps we use—for the depreciation of our currency—for the poverty, ruin and suffering in the land—for the thousands of women he has forced into houses of prostitution—for the orphaned children who will curse him forever—for the army of cripples—for the corruption in high places—for the trampling upon the liberties of a free people—for freeing the negroes by a stroke of his pen—for continuing this war till slaves are freed, thus proving the foolishness of his proclamation—for the failure of our armies—for the deprivation of rights which have made America the home for all God's oppressed.
Yes—Bless our noble President!

A YOUNG HUSBAND'S SOLILOQUY.

The queerest little dresses
My eyes have ever seen
I often catch a glimpse of
And wonder what they mean.

All folded up so neatly,
And fashioned out with grace,
With little bits of ribbon,
And little bits of lace.

I gaze on them with wonder;
And in Viola's eyes
I try to read the secret—
But she is all too wise.

And unto all my questions
She makes but this reply:
"If you'll have patience, Thomas,
I'll tell you—*by and by.*"

DIED,

While leading the 3d and 5th Missouri Regiments in the assault on Altoona, Ga., on the 10th Oct. last, Major Owen Waddell, son of Maurice Q. Waddell Esq., of Pittsboro', N. C., aged 32 years.

How much of the glory shed upon Southern arms has been reflected by North Carolinians! Almost every State in the Confederacy numbers amongst her jewels those whose eyes first beheld the sun in the skies of the Old North State.

Stimulated by an honorable ambition, the subject of this notice removed to Missouri a few years before the war, opened a School, and with the proceeds of his labor, educated himself for the Bar, began the practice of law, and at the time of the secession of Missouri, was rapidly rising in his profession.

Joining a Company composed *almost exclusively of native "North Carolinians,"* he was elected a Lieutenant, and almost immediately entered into active service. By brilliant courage and hard fighting, he won his way to the position of Major, and at the time of his death, was waiting the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel, which would soon have reached him. He commanded his regiment when he fell. Major Waddell had seen as much service, and had participated in as many battles as almost any man in the army, and was always conspicuous for gallantry. He was wounded and captured at Vicksburg, and the time between the fall of that place and the exchange of prisoners was about as long a rest as he ever enjoyed.

A generous heart, a quick and vigorous mind, fine musical talents, and sparkling humor characterized him, and rendered him a favorite in the social circle. His death is greatly to be deplored, for the country can ill afford to lose such men.

A FRIEND.

$50,000 INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS FOR SALE!

WILL BE SOLD in the city of Raleigh, N. C., at the Auction rooms of Creech & Litchford, on Saturday, the 26th November, FIFTY THOUSAND dollars of North Carolina Coupon bonds. These bonds were issued for the benefit of the Chatham R. R. Company and are secured by a special sinking fund provided for their redemption when due.

No better investment can be found.

Copies of the laws authorizing the issue can be had on application to the undersigned or to Messrs. Creech & Litchford Commission Merchants & Auctioneers.

KEMP P. BATTLE.
President C. R. R. R. Co.

Nov. 15, 1864. 31—wtd

Surgeon General's Office.

RALEIGH, N. C., OCT. 20TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day of every month, for Gen Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
43—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

FOR SALE!

$13.500 IN NORTH CAROLINA STATE Bonds. These bonds were issued for Western N. C., Wilmington, Charlotte & R., and Raleigh & G. R. R. Companies, and most of them authorized before the war.

Nov. 14, 1864. W. H. JONES. 176—tf.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS OF THE LATE C. T. Iredell have been placed in my hands for collection, embracing those of Iredell Brothers. Persons indebted under either head are respectfully requested to make immediate payment as the administrator is anxious to settle up the business of the estate. I can be seen at the office of the "Conservative."

October 18, 1864. J. J. LANSDELL, 153—tf.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Nov. 15.

Breckenridge reports that on the evening of the 11th he drove the enemy from Lick Creek into Bulls Gap, and next morning forced them back one mile and captured one line of their works, but was unable to expel them from the Gap. He re-occupied the position held in the morning without molestation. Our loss slight. On the 11th Maj. Toole attacked the enemy near Morristown, captured fifty prisoners and burned a train loaded with commissary stores.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Lee.

RICHMOND, Nov. 15.

The following dispatch was received to night by the Secretary of War:

HEADQUARTERS A. N. Va., Nov. 15.

Breckinridge reports that on the night of the 12th he turned Bull's Gap, when the enemy attempted to retreat. About 1 o'clock on the 14th, with Vaughan's and Duke's commands he struck their column and routed it. Several hundred prisoners, ten stand of colors, and six pieces of artillery, with caisons and horses complete, fifty loaded wagons with teams, ambulances with medical supplies, &c., were captured.

(Signed,) R. E. LEE, General.

From the Valley.

NEW MARKET, Va., Nov. 14.

The army returned to their old camp to day, after an absence of five days. They are picketing between Newtown and Middleton.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Nov. 15.

A Chicago telegram of the 9th says Sherman only made a show of pursuing Hood while he has been busily engaged preparing his forces, repairing railroads, and accumulating supplies for accumulating supplies for a new movement of the greatest importance. After gathering sufficient supplies he will start with five corps on a winter tour through the cotton States, leaving Schofield's force to hold Chattanooga and look after Hood. It is probable the coming week will witness the starting of this expedition.

A Washington correspondent of several of the Northern Journals asserts that offers are being made to to induce Lincoln to send commissioners to Richmond to sound the authorities upon the subject of Peace.

MOBILE, Nov. 15.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser* dated Senatobia 14th, says the Memphis *Argus* of the 12th has St. Louis dates of the 7th and 8th and the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 13th has St. Louis dates of the 10th and 12th.

The Republican papers have discovered a tremendous conspiracy to destroy Chicago and release the Camp Douglas prisoners.

Large quantities of arms were found in the houses of Southern sympathisers. Several hundred citizens were arrested, including General Marmaduke's brother.

New Orleans papers publish a list of 8 vessels captured by Confederate cruisers.

General Conley is reported mortally wounded by guerillas, whilst ascending Washita river on the gun boat Crocket. The gun boat returned to Vicksburg.

The Washington government has received information that Captain Semmes has gone to take command of the *Sea King*, a large staunch screw steamer, built at Glasgow in 1864.

Yankee loss of government stores at Johnsonville, six millions. They say the fire of Forrest's batteries was terrific.

No heavy Iron clads north of Memphis. The low water prevents their coming up.

Rosencrans supercedes Meade.

The gunboats below Johnsonville were unable to proceed up the river, owing to Forrest's batteries commanding the stream. No gunboats or transports were above Green Bottom Bar.

A New York correspondent of October 29th, says Buckner captured Morgansea on the 25th, and held the fort seven hours. He captured nineteen hundred prisoners, carried off all the Federal artillery and destroyed all seige and war materials.

Price is reported at Fayetteville, Arkansas. He is supposed to have crossed the Arkansas river.

The guerrilla trouble continues in Missouri, though the main body has left with Price.

No election items except that it is claimed that McClellan carried Illinois.

BLUE STONE! BLUE STONE!!

200 LBS. BLUE STONE, JUST RECEIVED ON consignment, and for sale by

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
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Nov. 11, 1864. 174—dtf.

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Price per hundred, $60 00
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BRANSON & FARRAR,
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Nov. 4, 1864 168—1w.

THE INCREASING DEMAND FOR TELEGRAPH Operators, and the necessity for all able-bodied men to be in the field, has induced the Government to open a

Telegraphic School for Young Ladies.

Applications must be made in the applicant's own handwriting, accompanied by testimonials of qualifications, adaressed to "Telegraph Box 87, Richmond post-office." All whose applications are favorably considered will be furnished with a circular, sent to their address through the post-office, containing all the information relating to the nature of the employment, compensation, &c.

Nov. 14, 1864. 177—3t.

AUCTION SALES!

ON MONDAY OF COURT WEEK, THE 21ST INST., at 11 o'clock, we will sell, in addition to the 12 negroes, the following articles AT AUCTION:

1 solid silver Coffee Cup and Saucer.
2 silver plated Cake Baskets.
1 " " Tray.
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1 excellent Maynard's Rifle.

These articles are of the very best quality and elaborately finished.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
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Nov. 14, 1864. 176—3t.

100 NEGRO MEN WANTED

TO HIRE FOR THE YEAR 1865—TO WORK IN A safe locality. Address

GEO. WASHINGTON,
Sapona Iron Works,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Nov. 1, 1864. 165—1m*.

Important Sale of Furniture in Greensboro', N. C.

WILL BE SOLD, AT AUCTION, FOR CASH, ON Tuesday and Wednesday, the 22d and 23rd instant, a large amount of valuable property, belonging to the Greensboro' Female College, consisting of Parlor Furniture, 40 Beds, a lot of Bedsteads, Mattrasses, Bed-Clothing, Tables, Table Linen, Wash-bowls, Pitchers, about 6 dozen Chairs, several sets of Plates, and a small lot of Gas Pipes and Fixtures.

Also, 6 Pianos, some of which are of the very best quality, and 8 or 10 Guitars.

Also, a large assortment of School Books, a catalogue of which will be furnished on application to Rev. T. M. Jones.

N. H. D. WILSON,
Sec. Board of Trustees.

Nov. 7, 1864. 171—eod4t*.